



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the House of Lords during the last long supremacy of that party, and in his clear and succinct description of the foreign relations of England.

B. C. STEINER.

The Special Law Governing Public Service Corporations. By: BRUCE WYMAN. (New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1911. Two volumes: Pp. ccxvii, 1517.)

Perhaps no recent publication has been more timely and more needed than this valuable treatise upon the law of public service corporations. Though based upon the established principles of the common law, its application to modern conditions, the growing number of callings that are recognized as public in their nature, and the increasing complexity of the problems presented makes this one of the most important branches of our law. The author declares that "it is hardly too much to say that the efficient regulation of the public employments by sufficient laws is the most pressing problem confronting the nation," (p. vii) and urges the bar to see that the problems are intelligently and ably met in order to avert the alternative policy of public ownership. The fact that such complicated duties have so suddenly fallen upon the profession, whose training has not prepared them for it, affords the reason for the publication of the work. The courts are commended for approaching the question with a broad and enlightened policy.

The author opens his treatise with a historical introduction, beginning with the mediaeval policies of regulation. Attention is given to the influence of the laissez faire philosophy upon the development of the law in the last century. Especially noteworthy is the claim for the unity of this branch of the law. "But at the present it is just being appreciated that rapid progress may be made by the general recognition of the unity of the public service law, whereby cases as to one calling may be used to show the law in all." (p. 33). That all the varied rules of this branch of the law are based upon the fundamental principles of the common law is clearly shown, which is especially important from the viewpoint of the constitutional validity of legislative control. The Introduction is a splendid preparation for the study of the treatise.

The treatise is divided into four books, the first being entitled Estab-

lishment of Public Calling. This deals with the facts and conditions which impress businesses or occupations with the character of a public calling. Legal, natural and virtual monopolies, carriers, and public professions are here discussed. In the second book, *Obligations of Public Duty*, the author discusses the nature, classification, conditions and limitations of the duty to the public and the justifications for refusing service. The next book on *Conduct of Public Employments* contains a discussion of the legal rules governing the commencement of service, the management of the business, the liability for default and termination of service. The last book is devoted to the *Regulation of Public Service*, and takes up the question of restriction of charges, the proper basis for the regulation of rates, and the prevention of discriminations. The Appendices contain the Interstate Commerce Act, the Commerce Court Act, the Elkins Act, the Expediting Act, Forms for Proceedings before Commissions, and Forms for Proceedings Involving Commissions.

The author's treatment is distinctly scientific, and the masterly, constructive organization of the subject matter, makes it a genuine contribution to legal thought. The plan of the work is logical and comprehensive and is constantly adhered to. The law is stated with commendable accuracy and the citations are unusually reliable. To fully appreciate the value of the work, one must remember, that it has only been within last few years, that such questions as discriminations, regulations of rates, etc., have received wide attention and that the law today on most points is still uncertain. Because of the rapidity of the development of this branch of the law, the volumes offer an excellent opportunity to the student of jurisprudence to study the process of judicial legislation and the conditions that affect it. The practical use of the book is greatly facilitated by an excellent index.

ARNOLD B. HALL.

Railway Rate Theories of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By M. B. HAMMOND. (Cambridge: Harvard University 1911. Pp. 200).

This book gives in small compass an intelligible exposition of the considerations which have influenced the Interstate Commerce Commission in its adjustment of freight rates. Mr. Hammond classifies